**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please amended the paragraph on page 10, line 5 as follows:**

--A silane compound in which three hydrolysable groups are bound to one silicon atom, for example trimethoxysilane, may undergo the so-called disproportionation reaction, as mentioned above and, in the case of trialkoxysilanes containing one or more alkoxy groups containing 1 carbon atom (methoxy group), for example trimethoxysilane, the disproportionation reaction may ~~proceeds~~proceed rapidly in some instances. When such disproportionation reaction proceeds, fairly dangerous compounds such as dimethoxysilane are formed. With γ-mercaptopropyltrimethoxysilane or γ-isocyanatopropyltrimethoxysilane, however, such disproportionation reaction will not proceed. Therefore, when a methoxy group-containing trialkoxysilyl group, for example trimethoxysilyl, is employed as the silyl group, the synthetic method II) or III) is preferably used.--

**Please amended the paragraph on page 19, line 7 and bridging page 20 as follows:**

--The method of introducing the reactive silyl group into the vinyl polymer includes not only the above-mentioned methods I), II) and III) but also the method comprising copolymerizing a compound containing both a polymerizable unsaturated bond and a reactive silyl group with a (meth)acrylic ester monomer unit, for example. As the compound containing both a polymerizable unsaturated bond and a reactive silyl group, there may generally be mentioned monomers represented by the general formula (5):

$$CH_2=C(R^5)COOR^6\text{-}Si(R^1{}_{3-a})X_a \qquad (5)$$

(wherein $R^5$ represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, $R^6$ represents a divalent alkylene group containing 1 to 6 carbon atoms and $R^1$, X and a are as defined above referring to the general formula (1)); or by the general formula (6):

$$CH_2=C(R^5)\text{-}Si(R^1{}_{3-a})X_a \qquad (6)$$

(wherein $R^5$, $R^1$, X and a are as defined above), for example γ-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, γ-methacryloxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane, γ-methacryloxypropyltriethoxysilane and like ~~γ-methacryloxypropylpolyalkoxysilanes~~γ-methacryloxypropylpolyalkoxysilanes; γ-acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, γ-acryloxypropylmethyldimethoxysilane, γ-acryloxypropyltriethoxysilane and like γ-acryloxypropylpolyalkoxysilanes; vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinylmethyldimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane and like vinylalkylpolyalkoxysilanes. As the polymer for introducing a reactive silyl group in which a is 3, there may be mentioned γ-methacryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, γ-methacryloxypropyltriethoxysilane and like γ-methacryloxypropyltrialkoxysilanes; γ-acryloxypropyltrimethoxysilane, γ-acryloxypropyltriethoxysilane and like γ-acryloxypropyltrialkoxysilanes; vinyltrimethoxysilane, vinyltriethoxysilane and like vinylalkyltrialkoxysilanes and so forth.--

**Please amended the paragraph on page 26, line 29 and bridging page 27 as follows:**

--When a = 3 in the general formula (1), a reduction in viscosity and improvements in mechanical physical properties balance can be favorably attained while the rapid curability intrinsic in the organic polymer (A) is retained. Specifically, there may be mentioned at least one species selected from the group consisting of trimethoxysilyl, triethoxysilyl and

triisopropenyloxysilyl, and methyldimethoxysilyl is preferred among others because of its high susceptibility to hydrolysis.--

**Please amended the paragraph on page 31, line 18:**

--~~Suitable~~Suitably usable as the reactive silyl group in the vinyl polymer (C) are the above-mentioned ones represented by the general formula (1) and, more specifically, those enumerated hereinabove referring to the organic polymer (A) and organic polymer (B) can be used likewise.--